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"Let Us Step Up Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle"—Kim Il Sung

AUG 28 1967

PYONGYANG, Aug. 15 (KCNA)—The first issue of the organ of the Organization of Solidarity with Peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America published in Havana on Aug. 12 carried an article "Let us step up the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle" contributed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Follows the full text of the article:

Two years ago, the Tricontinental Peoples' Solidarity Organization was founded in Havana, the capital of Cuba. It was an event of very great importance. The aims and ideals of this organization have aroused the sympathy of hundreds of millions of Asian, African and Latin American people and are exerting profound influence on the course of the great changes taking place in the world today.

After suffering from oppression and plunder by Western capitalism and imperialism for centuries, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have risen courageously and entered the arena of history. The strong tide of national liberation is rising with an irresistible force. Hundreds of millions of people in the three continents are fighting for liberation and for the safeguarding of the achievements of the revolution they have already attained. The colonial system of imperialism is fast falling asunder.

Imperialism is making desperate attempts to retain its former positions and restore its lost ground. As the fatal hour of imperialism is drawing nearer, the struggle is becoming more intensified. That is why the peoples cannot but continue their struggle, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism, till imperialism is wiped out completely from the surface of the earth.

The newly-independent countries which have thrown off the yoke of imperialism are confronted with the very difficult and important tasks of safeguarding their national independence, carrying forward the revolution and giving assistance to the liberation struggle of the peoples still in imperialist fetters. The peoples who have achieved independence should crush the subversive activities of the foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary forces, tear down their economic footholds, strengthen the revolutionary forces, strive to set up a progressive social system and build an independent national economy and national culture. Only by so doing, can one safeguard the gains of the revolution, achieve the prosperity of the country and the nation and contribute to the common struggle of the peoples of the world over for burying imperialism.

Asia, Africa and Latin America hold 71 per cent of the land surface of the globe. These continents are inhabited by more than two-thirds of the world population and endowed with inexhaustible natural wealth. Imperialism grew and fattened by grinding down the peoples of these continents and robbing them of their riches. Still now imperialism is squeezing tens of billions of dollars of profits from these continents every year. When Asia, Africa and Latin America are completely cleared of old and new colonialism, there will be no imperialist Western Europe nor imperialist North America. The anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is a sacred liberation struggle of hundreds of millions of oppressed and humiliated people and, at the same time, a great struggle for cutting the life line of world imperialism in these areas. Together with the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism, this struggle is a component of the two major revolutionary forces of our times. Those struggles are linked up together in one current which will carry imperialism to its grave.

The imperialists cannot make a gift of independence to colonial peoples. Is there any need to prove the falsehood of the imperialists when they declare that the Western world can help the tricontinental peoples to their independence and progress and that it can co-exist with free, independent Asia, Africa and Latin America? The nature of imperialism cannot and will never, change. Imperialism will exploit, oppress and plunder the people till its downfall.

The oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through their struggle. This is a simple and clear truth confirmed by history. It is necessary to expose the false propaganda of the imperialists and thoroughly dissipate the illusion that the imperialists will give away their positions in the colonies and dependent countries with good grace. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. This is the rule. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation, so long as imperialism plunders and oppresses weak nations by force. It remains as an inalienable right of the oppressed nations to rise in arms and fight against the aggressors.

It is wrong to try to avoid the struggle against imperialism under the pretext that though independence and revolution are important, peace is still more precious. Is it not true that the line of seeking unprincipled compromise with imperialism only encourages its aggressive manoeuvres and increases the danger of war? Peace secured through slavish submission is not peace. Genuine peace will not come unless a struggle is waged against the breakers of peace, unless the slave's peace is rejected and the rule of the oppressors is overthrown. We are opposed to the line of compromise with imperialism. At the same time, we cannot tolerate either the practice of only talking big of opposing imperialism, but, in deed, being afraid of fighting against imperialism. The latter is a line of compromise in an inverted form. Both have nothing to do with the genuine anti-imperialist struggle and will only be of help to the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

In order to fight against imperialism, it is important first of all to direct the spearhead of attack on U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world imperialism. In extending its crooked hands of aggression all over the world, U.S. imperialism has become the common enemy of all peoples of the world. There is not a country on the globe whose sovereignty is not violated by U.S. imperialism or which is free from the menace of U.S. imperialist aggression. The U.S. imperialists are cruelly suppressing the liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and constantly perpetrating acts of aggression and subversive activities to bring the newly-independent countries into submission once again. Shamelessly showing their true colours as burglars, the U.S. imperialists are waging a war of aggression against a socialist country and interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries by force of arms. Not a day has passed without witnessing flames of aggression and war kindled by U.S. imperialism over the last 20 odd years following the termination of World War II. U.S. imperialism is the most heinous and infamous plunderer ever known in history. It is no less than the U.S. imperialists themselves that are inducing all peoples on the globe demanding peace, independence and progress to unite in a joint front against U.S. imperialism.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have common interests and their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggles are linked up with each other by a relationship of mutual support. When Africa and Latin America are not free, Asia cannot enjoy freedom; when the U.S. imperialists are driven out of Asia, this will benefit the liberation struggle of the African and Latin American peoples. Victory on one front against U.S. imperialism will sap its strength that much, facilitating victory on other fronts. No matter where, in what part of the world, U.S. imperialist forces of aggression may be wiped out, it

(Continued on page 2)

"Let Us Step Up Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle"—Kim Il Sung

(Continued from page 1)

will be very gratifying to all peoples of the world. Therefore, it is necessary to form the broadest possible anti-U.S. united front to isolate U.S. imperialism thoroughly, and administer blows to it by united strength everywhere it is engaged in aggression. Only by so doing, it is possible to disperse and weaken the force of U.S. imperialism to the last degree and lead the people on every front to beat U.S. imperialism with overwhelming power.

For more than 20 years, the U.S. imperialists have been occupying the southern part of our country. They are enforcing colonial rule in South Korea and have turned it into a military base for their aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia. In spite of their ignominious defeat in their aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S. imperialists still refuse to give up their aggressive designs to conquer the whole of Korea and are bent on continued manoeuvres to unleash another war in Korea. The supreme task set before the Korean people at present is to liquidate the colonial system maintained by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, to accomplish the national-liberation revolution and to realize the country's unification. For the Korean people to accomplish their cause of national liberation, forces must be prepared along three lines: To strengthen the socialist forces in North Korea; to increase and accumulate the revolutionary forces in South Korea; and to develop the international revolutionary movement and strengthen solidarity with it. North Korea is the base of the Korean revolution. The successes in socialist construction in North Korea are encouraging the South Korean people in their anti-U.S. national salvation struggle and are conducive to the preparation of revolutionary forces in South Korea. We are striving to strengthen and develop the revolutionary forces both in North and South Korea and, at the same time, to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

The Korean people support the struggle of the peoples of all countries against U.S. imperialism, and regard it as assistance to their own cause of liberation. We maintain that all the anti-imperialist forces of the world should unite and wage a joint struggle against U.S. imperialism. We have been working consistently for this end.

The U.S. imperialists are afraid of the united strength of the revolutionary peoples of the world more than anything else. That is why they are resorting to all kinds of tricks to obstruct the formation of an anti-U.S. united front and have adopted the stratagem of subduing weak and small countries one by one. This stratagem of U.S. imperialism must be thoroughly frustrated. The Asian, African and Latin American countries have differing social systems, and exist many parties with differing political views in these countries. But all these countries and parties, except the stooges of imperialism, have common interests in opposing the imperialist forces of aggression headed by U.S. imperialism. The difference in social systems and political ideals can never be an obstacle to the joint struggle and concerted action against U.S. imperialism. No one must be allowed to split the anti-U.S. united front and refuse joint action, attaching the first importance to his own nation's or party's specific interests. It will only benefit the U.S.-led imperialists and do harm to the revolutionary peoples.

It is very important in the joint struggle against imperialism to defend the revolution which has already triumphed. It is an internationalist duty of all the revolutionary peoples to fight in defence of the gains of the Cuban revolution. The revolutionary Cuba represents the future of Latin America and its very existence encourages the peoples of this continent in their liberation movement. The victory of the Cuban revolution furnishes striking evidence that imperialism is bound to meet its doom and the national liberation revolution and people's revolution will certainly triumph in our time. It is for this very reason that the U.S. imperialists hate and are afraid so much of this small island country. The U.S. imperialists are seeking to strangle the Republic of Cuba. The peoples of Latin America and the progressive peoples of the whole world must do all in their power to foil the U.S. imperialists' blockade policy against the Republic of Cuba and frustrate their scheme for military invasion on Cuba.

Today the Vietnamese people's resistance war of national salvation against the U.S. invasion troops has become the focal point of the anti-imperialist struggle. The U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and the anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces of the world are making a showdown in Vietnam. The U.S. troops are sustaining one defeat after another by the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people and falling into a bottomless mire. Upsetting the calculation of the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnam war has become a grave for the aggressors. The Vietnamese people's resistance war of national salvation proves once again clearly that people who are determined to defend their independence and freedom at whatever sacrifice and who have the support of the peoples of the whole world, are invincible.

At present, the U.S. imperialists are escalating their war, continuously reinforcing their military strength in South Vietnam, dragging more troops of their satellite countries in the war, and conducting bombings and bombardments on a large scale against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Vietnamese people are shouldering the heavy burden of resisting the aggression of the most barbarous and heinous imperialism of modern times by their heroic struggle. They are fighting not only in defence of their independence and freedom, but also for safeguarding world peace and security. When U.S. imperialists' aggression against Vietnam is checked and frustrated, U.S. imperialism will find itself going down like the setting sun and the situation will turn more favorable to the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, independence and progress. The peace-loving peoples of the whole world are duty-bound to give all forms of assistance to the Vietnamese people, and the Vietnamese people are entitled to receive it. The peoples of the socialist, the newly-independent and the Asian, African and Latin American countries and peoples of all other countries of the world should make their greatest efforts to expand the anti-U.S. united front, to assist the Vietnamese people in their resistance war of national salvation, and to check by concerted action the U.S. imperialist aggression. No one has the right to force upon the Vietnamese people a solution of their internal affairs against their will. The U.S. aggressive troops must pull out of Vietnam and the Vietnamese question must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves.

We must neither underestimate nor overestimate the strength of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism can still commit lots of more crimes.

But U.S. imperialism is on the decline. Today when U.S. imperialism is acting most outrageously, its weakness is revealed more clearly than ever before. The Korean people are aware what U.S. imperialism is. Our people have experience in fighting U.S. imperialism, and defended their motherland from its aggression. The Korean War revealed that U.S. imperialism is by no means invulnerable, but can be beaten in fighting. The triumph of the Cuban revolution has proved again this truth under circumstances different from ours. The Vietnamese people's resistance war of national salvation, too, clearly confirms this truth. U.S. imperialism is doomed to complete destruction. By fighting in union against the U.S.-led imperialists, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America will build a new Asia, Africa and Latin America, independent and prosperous, and will make a great contribution to world peace and the liberation of mankind.

Greetings to Korean Leaders from Soviet Leaders

PYONGYANG, Aug. 15 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, received a congratulatory message jointly addressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade N.V. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the August 15 Liberation.

The message reads in part:

In the course of the past years the working people of the DPRK under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party have achieved outstanding success in building up a new society.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a developed industrial-agricultural state, which holds a worthy place among the fraternal countries of the mighty socialist community.

The Soviet people wholeheartedly rejoice at the achievements of the Korean people in building socialism and express fraternal solidarity with their just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of their country.

The working people of our country note with great satisfaction that the relations of friendship and overall cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK are further strengthening and developing with every passing year for the benefit of the peoples of our two countries and the socialist camp as a whole and in the interests of the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

Telegram of Greetings to Korean Leaders from Cuban Leaders

PYONGYANG, Aug. 16 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, received a telegram of greetings sent jointly by Comrade Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade Major Fidel Castro Ruz, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, on the 22nd anniversary of the August 15 Liberation.

The telegram reads in part:

On this significant day we express once again our joy over the achievements the fraternal Korean people are making in building a socialist society and our militant solidarity with the struggle for the liberation of South Korea and complete reunification.

We are firmly convinced that the militant and revolutionary concordance between the peoples and Parties of our two countries will become all the closer as the days go by in the uncompromising common struggle against imperialism and for the liberation of the peoples, on the principle of proletarian internationalism.

Korean Residents in Japan Mark 22nd August 15 Liberation Day

The big central meeting to celebrate the 22nd August 15 Liberation Day was held on Aug. 15 at the Hibiya Public Hall in the heart of Tokyo.

The big central meeting of Korean Residents in Japan to celebrate the 22nd August 15 Liberation Day was held at 11 a.m., Aug. 15 at the Hibiya Public Hall in the very heart of Tokyo.

All the day, the Hibiya Public Hall and its neighborhood bustled with Korean people in colorful national costumes, who were devoting all their energy to the promotion of national unification.

At 11 a.m. sharp, the meeting opened amid stormy cheers of more than 3,500 participants.

A big portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, stood solemnly against the background decorated with the national ensign of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and big letters meaning 1945-1967.

The presidium of the gathering consisted of Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN), vice-Chairmen and members of the same, and responsible officials of CHONGRYUN-affiliated organizations.

The national anthem of the DPRK was solemnly played when all the participants stood up.

Following it, amid the performance of a magnificent march, a group of Korean Young Pioneers in Japan entered the hall and climbed on to the stage to present bouquets of beautiful flowers to Chairman Han Duk Su, in warm celebration of the 22nd Liberation Day.

Chairman Han Duk Su, delivered a report amid stormy cheers and applause of the attendants.

Referring to the happiness of the 600,000 Korean people who saw the Liberation Day come round again, together with the Korean people at home, he extended the highest honour and warmest thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung who restored the fatherland, brought freedom and independence to the entire Korean people and opened the way to their lasting prosperity and happiness.

He spoke about the road of great reforms and victories achieved in the northern half of the Republic after the Liberation, and stressed: No victories which the Korean people have won in the past 22 years since the Liberation are thinkable apart from the wise guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Pointing out that Korean people in this country are living a proud, happy life thanks to the profound solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, the speaker scathingly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for causing unbearable hardships to the South Korean people.

Declaring that the national tragedy, division of the homeland, cannot be continued any longer, Chairman Han Duk Su called upon the entire Korean people in Japan to rise up as one for promotion of national unification and for anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, upholding the programmatic teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, at the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party.

The speaker's speech was interrupted many times by stormy cheers and applause from the audience.

All the people there were filled with respect and adoration for Marshal Kim Il Sung. They were all determined to accomplish the unification of Korea at the earliest date.

Greetings were extended on the occasion of the 22nd Liberation Day by Japanese well-wishers including Itaru Yonehara, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Shichiro Matsumoto, Director of International Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party; Masaharu Hatanaka, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association.

Similar meetings were simultaneously held through this country where Korean people live.

In Osaka City, more than 30,000 Korean residents got together on the same day.

Korean Envoys Abroad Demand Unamended Extension

In full support of the just struggle of the Korean residents in Japan, the Korean diplomatic missions in foreign countries demanded the Japanese Government immediately stop its machinations to scrap the repatriation agreement for Korean people in Japan and extend the agreement unconditionally.

Hyun Joon Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of China denounced on Aug. 14 in a press conference the Japanese authorities' obstruction to the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

Recalling the moves of the Japanese authorities to unilaterally abrogate the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan and wreck the repatriation operation, the Ambassador said: This is not only an act ignoring the historical status of Korean citizens in Japan but also brazen perfidious act discarding arbitrarily the international obligation assumed by the Japanese authorities under the repatriation agreement and an illegal act violating the rules of the repatriation agreement.

The intrigues of the Sato Government of Japan to create a grave obstacle to the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan are a criminal act pursuing the foul political aim of serving the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war more faithfully and facilitating its reinvasion of South Korea, in conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi clique, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

Declaring that the Korean people would never tolerate such malicious plots of the Japanese militarists nor recognize any "step of the Japanese authorities to bar the way of repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan, he said: The Agreement on the Repatriation of the Korean Nationals in Japan must be extended without amendment till the aspiration of all Korean compatriots in Japan who wish to return home is completely realized.

Chang Jung Hwan, the DPRK Ambassador to the Republic of Cuba, on Aug. 11, gave an interview to a journalist of "Granma," organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, in connection with the decision of the Japanese authorities to unilaterally abrogate the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan.

On the same day in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, **Ro Soo Uk, the DPRK Ambassador** there, vehemently condemned in a press conference the criminal moves of the Japanese Government against the repatriation agreement for Koreans in Japan.

On Aug. 12, **Song Tai Ho, Chargo d'Affaires ad Interim of the DPRK Embassy in Hanoi,** the capital of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, declared to reporters: The Japanese Government must continue to abide by the agreement unconditionally.

Recently **Sohn Ja Ryong, the DPRK Ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic** also held a press conference, demanding unconditional extension of the repatriation agreement.

What "ROK-Japan Ministerial Talks" Show

So-called "ROK-Japan Ministerial Talks" between the Sato Government of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea were held in Tokyo for three days from Aug. 9, which brought to light the former's aggressive design and the latters' treachery.

There were discussed the questions of "loans," maintenance and consolidation of the "regional cooperative system" through the "Asian Pacific Council" (ASPAC) and abrogation of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan.

Part of "pacific strategy" of U.S. imperialism, the "talks" were arranged for intensifying the Japanese imperialist aggression on South Korea and Asia as a whole.

The question of "loans," one of the major items on the agenda, concerns a means for facilitating the reinvasion of South Korea by Japanese imperialism, which has been actively pushed ahead since the "normalization of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan" under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism. This is proved by the "provisions" agreed upon by the two sides, which guarantee "freer business activities for Japanese monopoly firms in South Korea," recognize their "ownership" by "law" and grant them "treatment equal to that which is granted the United States" in trade, marine and air transportation, and taxation.

It is said that an "agreement" was reached at the "talks" on strengthening "ties" and "regional cooperation" in face of "communist threat." This means that the aggressive plots discussed at the Seoul "four-men talks" in July are being made a reality.

As already reported, in July the U.S. imperialists set the stage for the "four-men talks" among U.S. vice-President Humphrey, Japanese Prime Minister Sato, Taiwan "vice-President" C.K. Yen and Pak Jung Hi under the pretext of congratulating the traitor Pak Jung Hi on his "presidential inauguration."

There were discussed the questions of forming an "Asian anti-communist alliance," their long-cherished design, and striking up a political and military compact among the United States, Japan and South Korea on this basis and "helping" the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive war in South Vietnam.

At the Tokyo "talks" the Japanese imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique "pledged" to roll up their sleeves in the fulfilment of such an aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

As to the question of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan, which was discussed at the "talks," this

(Continued on page 5)

Major Proposals and Statements on Nat'l Unification

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly proposed to the South Korean authorities to unite North and South Korea into one Korea. While laying bare its unification program, the DPRK Government has made every effort within its power for the unification of the country as the supreme national task. The unification program of the DPRK Government has been favourably received among the peoples of the world.

To enforce a North-South Korea Confederate System. An organ reflecting the interests of the people in all strata, which will be constituted in the course of enforcing the North-South Confederate System, must represent and defend the common interests of the North and South Korean people in its foreign relations, too. In case of need, and when both governments of North and South Korea recognize, a Supreme National Committee must conduct diplomatic activities on behalf of all Korea and take joint measures to safeguard the fatherland and the nation from aggression by a foreign country by the united efforts of the entire Korean people.

To set up an economic committee consisting only of the representatives of the business world of North and South Korea, if the South Korean authorities are not ready to accept even the enforcement of the North-South Korea Confederate System, and to settle at the earliest date the question of realizing economic cooperation and interchange, apart from political questions.

June 21 of 1962

The 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted an appeal addressed to the Supreme Council of the Republic of Korea National Reconstruction and social and political activists and the other people of South Korea, in which the following proposal was made:

To conclude an agreement pledging that the North and South Korean government authorities do not use the armed forces against each other, and reduce the North and South Korean armed forces to 100,000 or less, respectively, on condition that the U.S. forces be completely withdrawn from South Korea.

To stabilize the Korean people's living by not using the armed forces against each other, by making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and by reducing the two parties' armed forces, respectively; and to hold a meeting in Pyongyang or Seoul to increase mutual understanding on the question of the nation's future.

October 23 of 1962

Premier Kim Il Sung proposed the following in his address at the First Session of the Third DPRK Supreme People's Assembly:

To realize Korea's unification independently and peacefully free from any external interference, by making all the foreign troops evacuate from South Korea.

To evacuate the U.S. troops from South Korea and to conclude a peace agreement and to reduce the North-South Korean forces to 100,000 or less, respectively.

To set up an economic committee composed of the representatives of North and South Korea, in order to enforce the North-South exchange in a more effective way.

To take a further step to enforce the Confederate System after the North-South Korea interflow and mutual cooperation are realized.

To establish a unified central government embracing representatives of all strata of North and South Korea in an all-Korea free election on the basis of the principle of democracy through these transitional steps. For this purpose, any foreign interference of external forces shall be rejected; free mutual visits of the Korean people and the freedom of political activities shall be guaranteed so that all the political parties, social organizations and individuals in North and South Korea can conduct free political activities and express their political views before the people without the slightest restriction.

March 27 of 1964

The Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted an appeal addressed to the entire South Korean people, personages of political parties and social organizations and National Assemblymen of South Korea, in which the following proposal was made:

To promote national unity through the early convocation of a joint conference of political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea in order to form a nation-wide, anti-U.S., anti-Japanese national salvation united front and take measures for national salvation, or through mutual contacts and exchange of views between representatives of all circles of North and South Korea.

That the representatives of North and South Korea sit in one place and have heart-talks to discuss nation-wide, anti-U.S., anti-Japanese national salvation measures and to take concrete steps for restoring national ties between North and South Korea and realizing economic cooperation.

That, for the purpose of helping rehabilitate the destructed South Korean economy and stabilize the livelihoods of the people, the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will offer as the first step an annual 300,000 tons of rice, 100,000 tons of steel, one billion kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibres and large quantities of cement, lumber, machinery and others, and at the same time, receive South Korean unemployed and provide for them suitable jobs and stable life.

(To be continued)

Textbook of Revolutionization

The Publishing House of the Korean Workers' Party recently put out Volume III of "For Freedom and Liberation of the People" containing the reminiscences of participants in the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle.

Included in this volume are touching stories about the great revolutionary ideas, style of work and work method and moral integrity of Premier Kim Il Sung who led the Korean revolution to victory at the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Chile-Korea Friendship and Culture Society Greeted

On the 5th anniversary of the founding of the Chile-Korea Friendship and Culture Society, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Latin America Friendship Society sent a telegram to the society extending warm congratulations and friendly greetings to its entire membership.

Mozambique Liberation Front Delegation

A delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front arrived in Pyongyang on Aug. 15 by air for a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

New Korean Ambassador to Algeria Presents Credentials

Yang Moon So, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Algeria, presented his letter of credence on Aug. 11 to Houari Boumediènne, Chairman of the Algerian National Revolutionary Council.

DPRK Foreign Ministry

Denounces U.S. Attack on Long Ben Bridge in Hanoi

PYONGYANG, Aug. 16 (KCNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Aug. 15 in connection with the repeated bombing and strafing of the Long Ben Bridge in Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and residential areas in the city's centre and outskirts, on Aug. 11 and 12 by the U.S. imperialists.

The statement reads in full:

The U.S. imperialists again committed recently an inhuman barbarity against the Vietnamese people.

On Aug. 11 and 12, the U.S. imperialist aggressors bombed and strafed several times the Long Ben Bridge in Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and residential areas in the city's centre and outskirts, killing or wounding over 100 innocent citizens and destroying large numbers of houses.

This is a very grave, new step in the "escalation" of the aggressive war in Vietnam, an open challenge to the people throughout the world who love justice and peace and outrageous violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and principles of generally recognized international law.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce with surging indignation this brutal barbarity of the U.S. imperialists and fully support the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam dated Aug. 12.

The U.S. imperialists are now clinging more persistently to the war expansion manoeuvres to recover from the serious setbacks they are suffering repeatedly in the aggressive war in Vietnam.

Having worked out a new plan of late for expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam, Johnson in working extra hard to hurl more U.S. troops and mercenaries into South Vietnam.

Some time ago, Taylor and Clifford, as Johnson's "special envoys," turned up in South Korea and instigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to dispatch again to South Vietnam scores of thousands of South Korean youths under the name of "logistic support corps." This was part of this criminal scheme.

All the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are still persisting in malicious attempts to find in war expansion an outlet from the quagmire into which they are sinking ever deeper in South Vietnam and "peace" and "negotiation" on their lips are a sheer deceptive ruse.

But, with no desperate war expansion moves can the U.S. imperialists stave off their doom or subdue the heroic Vietnamese people who are filled with the determination to meet head-on the aggressors and fight till they win.

The further the U.S. imperialists expand the war and the more crimes they commit, the more furious will be the hatred and revengeful thought of the Vietnamese people against the aggressors and the stronger will be the rebuff of the Vietnamese people and world's progressive people to them.

Regarding the aggression on Vietnam as one against themselves, the Korean people will continue to render active support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation and fight to the end against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, firmly joining hands with the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue at once their aggressive war in Vietnam, stop for good and unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, withdraw their aggressive troops and satellite troops from South Vietnam and strictly respect the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people recognized in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

The master of Vietnam is the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese question must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves.

If the U.S. imperialists pursue the adventurous road of steadily expanding their war of aggression in Vietnam, defying the strong opposition and repeated warnings of the Vietnamese people and the peoples the world over, this will hasten the final defeat of themselves.

In Tokyo Alone: Against Unjust Moves of Jap. Government

6,000 Korean Applicants Demonstrate for Extended Agreement

Despite strong opposition by both Korean people and broad sections of the Japanese people, and despite the daily surging denunciation of the fair-minded people of the world, the Japanese Government's machinations to abrogate the existing agreement on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their home country, as from Nov. 12 of this year, have been becoming more and more undisguised with every passing day. Under these circumstances, Koreans' campaigns to petition that the Government authorities extend the current repatriation agreement for another year, without any amendment, have been continuing for more than five months.

These petition movements recently culminated in a large-scale meeting of applicants in the Kanto districts for repatriation, which was held on Aug. 18 at the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheatre, Tokyo. That day, similar applicants' meetings were held also in the Tokai districts, in the central part of Honshu.

The meeting of the applicants in the Kanto districts was held on Aug. 18 at the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheatre, Tokyo. A large part of the participants—some 6,000—had left their homes early in the morning of that day to join in the applicants' petition march which preceded the meeting.

Hanging down from high above the either side of the frontal wall of the meeting place were slogans, each of which read: "The Japanese Government authorities must stop immediately their scheme to sabotage the Koreans' repatriation work and must extend the present repatriation agreement unconditionally and unamendedly!" and "Let all the applicants for repatriation stand in the van of struggles to defend the Koreans' right to be returned to the warm bosom of their Republic!"

Following the singing in unison of the "Song of Marshal Kim Il Sung," representatives of the groups of prospective returnees in the Kanto districts were shown to the main platform.

More than 15,000 Korean people in Japan waged on Aug. 18 a large-scale petition movement throughout this country, demanding the Japanese authorities unconditionally extend the repatriation agreement. In Tokyo alone, over 6,000 Korean residents, braving record heat-wave of midsummer, launched a petition movement. The banners and placards read: "Extend present repatriation agreement without amendment!"

Li Kye Baik, Chairman of the Measure Committee for Koreans' Repatriation under the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN), made a speech at the meeting. In his speech, the chairman strongly denounced the Japanese Government authorities for their intolerable scheme to deprive Koreans in Japan of their sacred right to repatriation. Then, he spoke highly of the participants for their endeavours made for organizing that day's petition march and meeting, under the burning sun of mid-August, in order to defend to the last the route of Koreans' repatriation. He encouraged all the participants to do their best in the future, too, just as they have done so far, in their struggle for this purpose.

Read out at the meeting were telegrams sent from many organizations in the DPRK and expressing positive support for and militant solidarity with Koreans in Japan struggling for their right to repatriation. These organizations included: The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front; the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; the Korean Agricultural Workers' Union; the Korean Democratic Women's Union; the Korean National Peace Committee; the General Bureau for Overseas Citizens under the Cabinet; the General Federation of Literature and Arts of Korea; the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society; the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League; the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association; and the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

Reports were made at the meeting by Pak Du Ok, Pak Yung Sam, and by Cho Hak Nam, all Korean compatriots, on behalf of the repatriation applicants in the Kanto districts and of those in other prefectures and of the Korean enterprisers in this country, respectively.

They strongly denounced the Japanese Government authorities for their unjust machinations to infringe upon Koreans' sacred right to repatriation, saying that these machinations run directly counter to the basic spirit of the repatriation agreement.

They said that the Japanese Government's scheme to scrap the repatriation agreement was a link in the chain of its policy of hostility against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a policy which had been becoming increasingly more undisguised since the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" in 1965, and again that the above-mentioned Japanese Government's scheme was aimed at utilizing the repatriation agreement as a bait for its sinister political purpose.

Evincing their determination for more vigorous struggle to defend Koreans' right to repatriation, they unanimously said: Let's frustrate the Japanese authorities' machination to deprive us of our right to repatriation, and defend to the last our route of repatriation through our struggles, so that we may be repatriated to the Republic where our respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung is."

Speeches by many Japanese representatives were also held at the meeting.

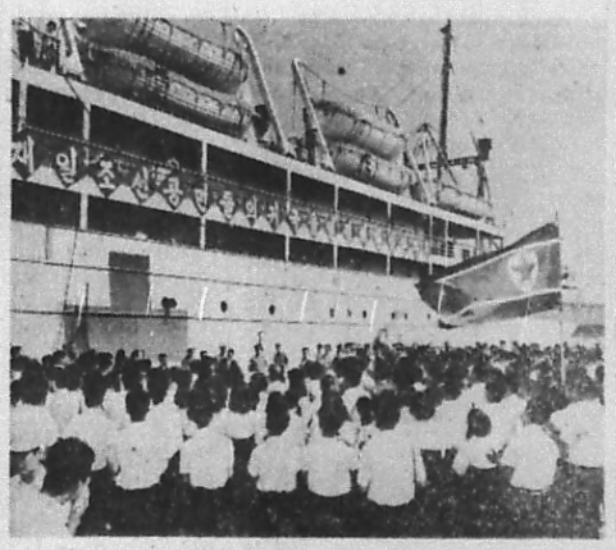
The Japanese speakers unanimously expressed their determination to make more efforts to support Koreans in their movements for demanding the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

Among them were: Hyakuro Hayasi (Member of the Japan Communist Party CC); Hisao Ishino, Socialist Diet member and Chairman of the Special Committee on Korean Affairs under the Japan Socialist Party); Ryoichi Oriono (Democratic Socialist member of the Diet); Katsushige Matsui (deputy Chairman of the Japan-Korea Association); Fuki Kushida (Chairman of the Japan Women's Association); Seiichi Suzuki (Director of the International Affairs Bureau of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan); and Korea Senda (representing cultural circles).

A letter addressed to their respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung was adopted amid stormy cheers by the participants. In the letter the participants renewed their determination to defend their road to happiness which, they said, had been opened by their Premier.

Preceding the meeting that day, a large-scale petition march was launched by some 6,000 Koreans in the Kanto districts.

152nd Repatriation Ship Arrives in Niigata



The 152nd Repatriation Boat which had left on Aug. 21 Chongjin, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Niigata on Aug. 23 amid the warmest welcome of Korean people in Japan and Japanese people. The ship came to Japan to receive the 152nd group of Korean repatriates in Japan the first to return after the Japanese Government unilaterally refused to receive Koreans' application for repatriation on Aug. 12.

(Continued from page 4)

disclosed the filthy scheme of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to use this repatriation question for their vile political purposes.

The repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the sacred right of the Korean citizens in Japan which no one is allowed to encroach upon. The decision of the Sato Government to scrap the existing agreement is a perfidious act hitherto unknown in international practices, a high-handed infringement upon the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and open manifestation of its hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During the last eight years since the signing of the Calcutta Agreement, the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan has progressed uninterruptedly and the number of Korean citizens desirous of returning home is increasing of late.

Nevertheless, the Sato Government are working to unilaterally scrap the repatriation agreement under absurd pretexts. Thus, they intend to serve faithfully the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and gain one more lever in political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

It should not go unnoticed that the "talks" closely followed the visit of Asian puppets by U.S. imperialist warmongers Taylor and Clifford.

The U.S. imperialists are at pains to put up the Japanese militarists revived by them as a "shock-brigade" in aggression and knock into shape an "anti-communist military alliance" by teaming them up with the South Korean puppets and thereby step up aggression in Korea and Vietnam. The recent "ROK-Japan Ministerial Talks" were part of the activities toward this end.

It was not without reason that White House bosses lavished praises on the "success" of the "talks" as soon as they closed.

But the U.S. imperialists cannot turn the tide no matter how frenziedly they may try to get out of the current crisis by whipping their puppets together and setting up a new "anti-communist military alliance." Their frenzy will only hasten their own doom.

SSADPRK Will Not Recognize Tokyo Universiade

The Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Aug. 16 declaring that it was compelled not to send our team to the 1967 International University Games in Tokyo owing to the unlawful machinations of the Japanese Organizing Committee of the International University Games and certain persons of the International University Sports Federation (FISU) in league with it, which made it impossible for our team to participate in the Tokyo Games by calling in a distorted way the Students Sports Association of our country, and manifesting its firm stand that it will not recognize the 1967 International University Games in Tokyo as an official event of the International University Sports Federation.

The statement reads in full:

The world university sports circles have hoped that the 1967 International University Games in Tokyo would be organized and operated in a fair way on the basis of the idea of strengthening friendship and cooperation among the students sportsmen of all countries of the world.

But the Japanese organizers of the Tokyo International University Games, at dictates of the reactionary Sato Government, are viciously scheming to use the Games for their dirty political trick by hook or by crook, wantonly violating the Constitution of the International University Sports Federation and the rules of the Games.

They are trying to make it impossible for our team to participate in the Tokyo Games, impair the prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and secure one more lever for political bargainings with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique by means of calling the "Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" in a distorted way, that is, by a non-existent abbreviation of the "Korean Students Sports Association," on the pretext of a decision of the Brussels Executive Committee meeting of the International University Sports Federation.

In its letters sent several times to the organizers of the Games and in its statement dated Aug. 3, the Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demanded that the sinister political intrigues and machinations against us be given up at once and the Games be organized and operated in a fair way in accordance with the Constitution of the International University Sports Federation and the rules of the Games.

But, the organizers of the Games, far from lending an ear to our just demand, are persistently scheming to push through their unjust demand.

They have created such situation in which it is impossible for our team to participate in the Tokyo Games in any way.

The Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea states that for this reason it is compelled not to send its team to the 1967 International University Games in Tokyo and that it will not recognize the Games as an official event of the International University Sports Federation.

The Japanese Organizing Committee of the Tokyo International University Games and certain persons in the International University Sports Federation who are in league with it, will be held entirely responsible for all the ensuing consequences and they will be unable to escape the deserving denunciation of the progressive students sportsmen and public circles throughout the world.

Socialist Countries Boycott Tokyo Games

The Soviet Union, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria decided to boycott the coming Tokyo Universiade Games (Aug. 26—Sept. 4), in full support of the just stand of the Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (SSADPRK).

In its Aug. 16 statement, the Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reclarified its stand, declaring that it will not send its team to the Tokyo Universiade Games nor recognize it as an official event of the International University Sports Federation (FISU).

The Students Sports Association of the Soviet Union issued on Aug 18 a statement, saying:

As a result of the policy of certain Japanese circles which support unlawful and absurd claims of the South Korean regime, the inconsistence of the International University Sports Federation and of the Organizing Committee of the Tokyo Universiade has brought forward discriminatory conditions demanding that the sports delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea participate under the name of North Korea.

It continued to say:

Supporting the demand of the Students Sports Association of the DPRK, the Students Sports Association of the Soviet Union (BUREVESTNIK) believes that in the obtaining situation USSR sportsmen cannot participate in the Tokyo Universiade.

It is a just proper act as the Soviet Union, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria notified the Japanese Organizing Committee of their decision not to participate in the coming Games for the sake of sound development in the world students sports movement.

Korean Sportsmen Here Fully Support SSADPRK Stand

In full support of the statement of the Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Federation of Korean Athletes in Japan bitterly denounced in its Aug. 17 statement the unjustifiable machinations of the Japanese Organizing Committe for the Tokyo Universiade and a certain circle within the International University Sports Federation

The federation systematically exposed the vicious measures of the Japanse organizers against the SSADPRK.

13th World Conference Against A-H Bombs

Conference of Unity, Independence

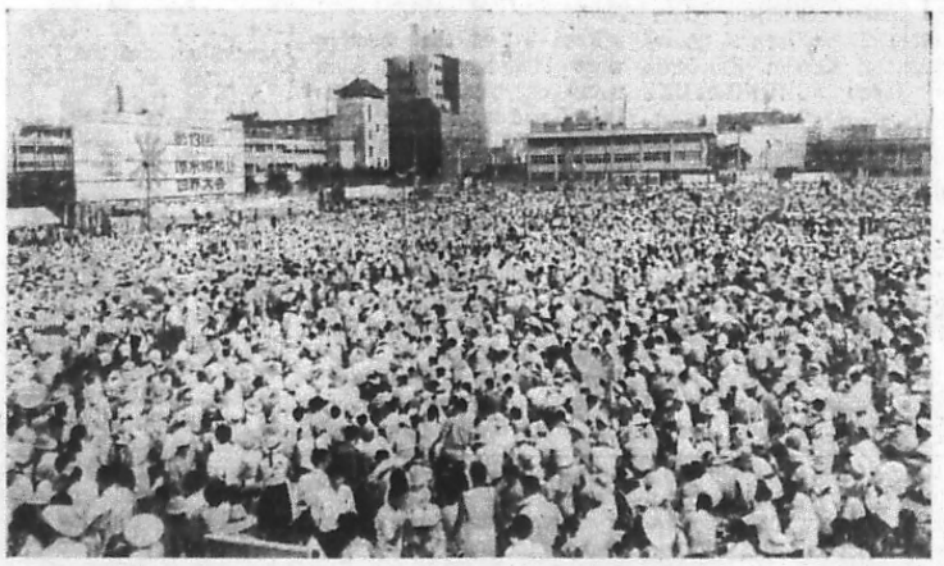
The 13th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs wound up its discussions with success.

The world conference was held in Japan from Jul. 31 to Aug. 9. The conference comprised: The International Preliminary Meeting (Jul. 31–Aug. 2), the Plenary Meeting (Aug. 4—6), the Conference of Scientists Against A-H Bombs (Aug. 3), the Hiroshima Meeting (Aug. 6), and the Nagasaki Meeting (Aug. 9).

All the meetings except the conference of scientists were attended by 25 delegates from 11 foreign countries and two international organizations, the Tricontinental Peoples' Solidarity Organization and the World Peace Council of Religionists. The countries represented at the world conference were: the host country, Japan; the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the Republic of Cuba; the Rumanian Socialist Republic; the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; the Republic of Mali; Portuguese Guinea; Uruguay; Puerto Rico; U.S.A.; France; and Denmark.

The foreign delegates were on Aug. 4 joined by over 12,000 Japanese people from the northern tip of Hokkaido and Okinawa, who marched over 8,400 kilometers on foot.

The 13th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs was held at a time when the U.S. imperialists were escalating the aggressive war in Vietnam, provoked an aggressive war in the Middle East and were madly trying to launch a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



The general meeting closing the Plenary Session of the 13th World Conference Against A-H Bombs was held on Aug. 6 at the Koishikawa Ground, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo with participation of 22,000 people.

The conference was warmly greeted with a telegram of congratulations from Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement. It also received congratulations from leaders of various countries including the VDR, the SVNFL, Laos and from Japanese and international organizations.

In connection with the fact the U.S. imperialists were further stepping up machinations of aggression and new war in all parts of the world, stubbornly persisting in their policy of nuclear blackmail, the 13th World Conference discussed the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam, complete nuclear disarmament and other questions of urgent concern.

After reaching complete agreement on all these questions, the conference adopted resolutions including one denouncing the U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

All the participants appealed to the peoples of the world: "Don't permit Hiroshimas or Nagasakis to be repeated in Vietnam!" "U.S. imperialism, get out of Vietnam, Asia and every part of the world!"

The 13th World Conference against A-H Bombs turned out to be a conference of struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and achieved significant results.

The conference was a conference of action by Japanese people demanding a complete ban on A-H bombs, and desiring peace.

The conference became a conference of self-reliance and independency, firmly defending the tradition of the anti-A-H bombs movement, carrying out the stand of independency and further strengthening it.

This meant that the 13th World Conference was a conference of direct confrontation with and uncompromising struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the peoples of the world.

The 13th World Conference, frustrating all the obstructionist machinations followed by the Japanese and foreign reactionaries, and in direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism following the policy of aggression and achieved great success in further intensifying the joint struggle of the peace-loving peoples of the world in support of the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The world conference expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for unification of their fatherland.

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